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JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE (JP)

PATENT JOURNAL (A)

KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. SHO 62-3041

Int. Cl.4:

C 03 C 3/095

4/08

Identification Code:

Sequence Nos. for Office Use:

6674-4G

6674-4G

Filing No.:

Sho 60-23979

Filing Date:

February 9, 1985

Publication Date:

January 9, 1987

No. of Claims:

2 (Total of 4 pages in

the [Japanese] document)

Examination Request:

Filed

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINOSILICATE GLASS CONTAINING RARE EARTH METAL

[Kidorui ganyuh aruminokeisanen garasuno seizoh houhoh]

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Specification

Title of the invention

Production of aluminosilicate glass containing rare earth metal Claims of the invention

- 1) A method for production of aluminosilicate glass containing rare earth metal characterized by the fact that 30 to 53 wt% of secondary shirasu, 9 to 30 wt% of Al_2O_3 and 23 to 54 wt% of Y_2O_3 concentrate are used as raw materials, and the mixture thereof is made molten under heat and vitrified.
- 2) A method for production of aluminosilicate glass characterized by the fact that 13 wt% or less of TiO₂ or 9 wt% or less of ZrO₂ is used in addition to 30 to 53 wt% of secondary shirasu, 9 to 30 wt% of Al₂O₃, and 23 to 54 wt% of Y₂O₃ concentrate and made molten under heat and vitrified.

Detailed description of the invention

Field of industrial application

The present invention pertains to a method of manufacturing aluminosilicate glass containing a rare earth metal produced as melting is done at a temperature of 1550°C or below.

Prior art

Aluminosilicate glass consisting of silica and alumina has high heat-resistance, excellent mechanical strength, and high corrosion resistance and resistance to weathering. However, a very high temperature is required to produce the aforementioned glass. The temperature limit of electric furnaces where standard silicon carbide heating elements are used is approximately 1550°C; thus, production of the aforementioned glass has not been possible by the hot-melt method using standard electric furnaces.

In general, when an alkali oxide and alkali earth oxide are included, the hot-melt temperature is reduced and production of a glass using an electric furnace with standard silicon carbide heating elements is possible at a temperature of approximately 1550°C. However, when an alkali oxide and an alkali earth oxide are included, a reduction occurs in properties such as heat-resistance, mechanical properties, chemical resistance, corrosion resistance and resistance to weathering.

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The present inventors discovered that a glass could be produced at a temperature of approximately 1550°C using a standard electric furnace when Y₂O₃ was included and that the glass produced had high mechanical strength [Journal of Industrial Society of America, Vol. 61, pp. 247-249 (1978)]. However, separated Y₂O₃ is expensive and a cost increase is inevitable.

In order to eliminate the aforementioned problem, a study was conducted by the present inventors on the use of yttrium concentrate, used as an intermediate in the production of Y₂O₃, and, as a result, the discovered that an ore of Y₂O₃, for example, a yttrium concentrate made of purified zenotime consists of several tens of percent of Y₂O₃, and rare earth oxides such as Dy₂O₃, Nd₂O₃, CeO₂, Ho₂O₃, Yb₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, La₂O₃, Gd₂O₃ and Er₂O₃, and that the aforementioned material was used instead of Y₂O₃ and an aluminosilicate glass was produced, (1) properties, in particular, alkali resistance of the aluminosilicate glass are not adversely influenced by impurities other than Y₂O₃, and (2) the melting point of the glass could be reduced

by approximately 50°C compared to the case where the aforementioned Y₂O₃ was used, and that the cost could be reduced by 1/5 (Japanese Patent Application No. Sho 57-180498).

Continuing research on cost reduction was done by the present inventors, and as a result, they discovered that the shirasu of volcanic ash widely scattered on the island of Kyushu [Japan] included a vitreous aluminosilicate material as the main component, and that the chemical composition of the secondary shirasu, which were in the secondary deposits of shirasu, was substantially constant, and further research was conducted. The chemical composition of the secondary shirasu is as shown below.

SiO ₂	82.59 mol%	75.87 wt%
Al ₂ O ₃	9.16 "	14.28 "
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.92 "	2.24 "
CaO	1.54 "	1.32 "
MgO	0.49 "	0.30 "
Na ₂ O	3.35 "	3.18 "
K₂O	1.95 "	2.80 "

As shown above, the sum of SiO₂ and Al₂O₃ is approximately 92 mol%, and the majority of that is aluminosilicate. When glass was produced using the Y₂O₃ concentrate, secondary shirasu, and Al₂O₃ as raw materials, a glass containing the aforementioned components and approximately 5 mole % or less of Fe₂O₃, CaO, MgO, Na₂O and K₂O is included in the aforementioned secondary shirasu and the amounts are listed in the aforementioned table for the total that was produced. Furthermore, when the aforementioned are used as raw materials, vitrification time could be reduced to approximately 1/3 in comparison to the case where only SiO₂ and Al₂O₃ were used as raw materials.

The present invention is a method for production of aluminosilicate glass containing rare earth metal characterized by the fact that 30 to 53 wt% of secondary shirasu, 9 to 30 wt% of Al₂O₃ and 23 to 54 wt% of Y₂O₃ concentrate are used as raw materials, and the mixture of the same is molten under heat and vitrified.

Y₂O₃ concentrate used in the present invention is an ore of Y₂O₃, for example, an intermediate product of zenotime produced by the sulfuric acid decomposition method or alkali decomposition method. In the case of the alkali decomposition method, the zenotime is added slowly to 400°C molten caustic soda. The reaction is exothermic and cooling is done after the reaction and the reaction product is extracted in water and sodium phosphate and excessive alkali is removed. The rare earth hydroxide produced is dissolved in a small amount of hydrochloric acid, then, oxalic acid is added to the aforementioned solution to form a rare oxalate, and when baking is done at a temperature of 900°C, the yttrium concentrate is produced. An analysis example is shown below.

Analysis example of yttrium concentrate (%)

Rare earth base		Rare earth base	
Y_2O_3	62.9%	Sm ₂ O ₃	1.4
CeO ₂	3.14	Nd ₂ O ₃	4.3
La ₂ O ₃	2.23	Pr ₂ O ₃	0.88
Eu ₂ O ₃	0.02	ThO_2	<0.2
$\mathrm{Gd_2O_3}$	2.7	Rare Earth	98.0%
Dy ₂ O ₃	11.3	IgLoss	0.2
Er ₂ O ₃	1.43	CaO	<0.2
Ho ₂ O ₃	3.8	SO ₃	<0.5
Yb ₂ O ₃	5.0	P ₂ O ₅	<0.1

In other words, component substances are included in the ore without separation.

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When the amount of the secondary shirasu included in the glass raw material of the present invention is 30 wt% or below, the hot-melt temperature is increased and vitrification is not possible at 1550°C. On the other hand, when the aforementioned amount exceeds 53 wt%, properties of an aluminosilicate glass containing rare earth cannot be achieved.

When the amount of Al₂O₃ is below 9 wt%, vitrification is not possible. On the other hand, when the amount exceeds 30 wt%, the hot-melt temperature is increased and vitrification is not possible at 1550°C.

When the amount of Y₂O₃ concentrate is 23 wt% or below, properties of a glass containing a rare earth oxide cannot be achieved and vitrification is not possible at 1550°C. On the other hand, when the amount exceeds 54 wt%, crystallization occurs and a glass cannot be produced.

Therefore, 30 to 53 wt% of secondary shirasu, 9 to 30 wt% of Al_2O_3 and 23 to 54 wt% of Y_2O_3 concentrate are required.

In addition to the aforementioned raw materials, 13 wt% or less of TiO₂ or 9 wt% or less of ZrO₂ may be used, as needed. When TiO₂ is added, increase in chemical resistance, corrosion resistance, and resistance to weathering can be achieved, but when the amount added exceeds 13 wt%, crystallization occurs and a glass cannot be produced. When ZrO₂ is added, an increase in chemical resistance, corrosion resistance, resistance to weathering, mechanical properties, and heat-resistance can be achieved, but when the amount added exceeds 9 wt%, crystallization occurs and a glass cannot be produced.

The above-mentioned raw materials are molten at a temperature of 1550°C or below and vitrified to produce an aluminosilicate glass containing rare earth.

Working Example 1

A mixture consisting of 51.93 wt% of secondary shirasu, 12.60 wt% of Al₂O₃, and 35.47 wt% of Y₂O₃ concentrate was placed in a platinum crucible, made molten in an electric furnace for 2 hours at a temperature of 1500°C, and then, cast onto an aluminum sheet to cool naturally. A light brown transparent glass with an absence of air bubbles was produced.

The thermal expansion factor of the above-mentioned glass produced was 53.1 x 10⁻⁷ 1/°C, and the degree of thermal expansion is significantly lower than that of standard window glasses. Thus, impact resistance is higher than that of standard soda-lime glass (thermal expansion factor of approximately 90 x 10⁻⁷ 1/°C) when used as a window glass. The aforementioned platinum crucible was removed from the furnace while the aforementioned glass is in a molten state and manually formed into a glass fiber, formation of a glass fiber with a thickness in the range of several microns to several mm and a length of 1 m or longer was easily achieved. A hard glass with a density of 3.258 g/cm³ and Vickers hardness of 860 Kg/mm was produced.

Based on the raw material ratios calculated, the chemical composition of the aforementioned glass was 39.40 wt% (hereinafter referred to as %) of SiO_2 , 20.02% of Al_2O_3 , 1.16% of Fe_2O_3 , 0.69% of CaO, 0.16% of MgO, 1.65% of NaO, 1.45% of K_2O , and 35.47% of yttrium concentrate.

Working Example 2

A mixture consisting of 36.08 wt% of secondary shirasu, 26.03 wt% of Al₂O₃, and 37.89 wt% of yttrium concentrate was placed in a platinum crucible, made molten in an electric furnace for 1.5 hours at a temperature of 1450°C; then, the temperature of the electric furnace was increased to 1500°C and hot-melting was done for 20 minutes, and then, the material was cast onto an aluminum sheet to cool naturally. A light brown transparent glass was produced. The thermal expansion factor of the glass produced was 53.0 x 10⁻⁷ 1/°C, and the density was 3.456 g/cm³.

Working Example 3

A mixture consisting of 40.28 wt% of secondary shirasu, 17.53 wt% of Al₂O₃, and 42.19 wt% of yttrium concentrate was placed in a platinum crucible, molten in an electric furnace for 1.5 hours at a temperature of 1500°C, and then, cast onto an aluminum sheet to cool naturally. A light brown transparent glass with an absence of air bubbles was produced. The thermal expansion factor of the glass produced was 59.2 x 10⁻⁷ 1/°C, and the density was 3.521 g/cm³. Furthermore, as in the case of Working Example 1, formation of fiber was achieved easily from the glass produced.

Working Example 4

A mixture consisting of 30.19 wt% of secondary shirasu, 18.26 wt% of Al₂O₃, 40.00 wt% of yttrium concentrate, and 11.55 wt% of TiO₂ was placed in a platinum crucible, made molten in an electric furnace for 1.5 hours at a temperature of 1550°C, and then, cast onto an aluminum sheet to cool naturally.

A reddish brown transparent glass with an absence of air bubbles was produced. The thermal expansion factor of the glass produced was $56 \times 10^{-7} \text{ 1/°C}$, and the density was 3.612 g/cm^3 .

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Working Example 5

A mixture consisting of 35.12 wt% of secondary shirasu, 17.06 wt% of Al_2O_3 , 39.11 wt% of yttrium concentrate, and 8.71 wt% of ZrO_2 was placed in a platinum crucible and made molten in an electric furnace for 1.5 hours at a temperature of 1550°C. Furthermore, the aforementioned molten material was cast onto an aluminum sheet to cool naturally. A light brown transparent glass with an absence of air bubbles was produced. The thermal expansion factor of the glass produced was 53.0×10^{-7} 1/°C, and the density was 3.621 g/cm^3 .

Effect of the invention

According to the method of the present invention, secondary shirasu and yttrium concentrate are used; as a result, an aluminosilicate containing Y₂O₃ can be produced at a low

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cost, and furthermore, melting can be done in a standard electric furnace since the hot-melt temperature is low, heating time is reduced, and the glass produced retains the superior properties of aluminosilicate glass. Furthermore, the glass produced has high modulus and alkali resistance is high; thus, the glass can be used with cement as a composite. And furthermore, Fe₂O₃ and CeO₂ are included, thus, good ultraviolet absorption can be achieved, and therefore, the glass can be used effectively as window glass for sunrooms, sunroofs of automobiles, ultraviolet-absorbing containers for chemical and scientific use, and as a window material.

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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

62-003041

(43) Date of publication of application: 09.01.1987

(51)Int.Cl.

CO3C 4/08

(21)Application number : 60-023979

(71)Applicant: NATL INST FOR RES IN INORG

MATER

(22)Date of filing:

09.02.1985

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(54) PRODUCTION OF ALUMINOSILICATE GLASS CONTAINING RARE EARTH METAL

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To shorten the glass smelting time and to reduce the production cost of the titled silicate glass, by melting and vitrifying a mixture of secondary shirasu, Al2O3 and Y2O3 concentrate. CONSTITUTION: A mixture of 30W53(wt)% secondary shirasu, 9W30% AI2O3 and 23W54% Y2O3 concentrate is vitrified by melting. The above mixture may further contain ≤13% TiO2 and/or ≤9% ZrO2. The addition of TiO2 is effective to improve chemical resistance, corrosion resistance and weathering proofness, however, crystallization takes place at >13% to fail the production of glass. The addition of ZrO2 is effective to improve chemical resistance, corrosion resistance, weathering proofness, mechanical properties and heat-resistance, however, crystallization takes place at >9% to fail the production of glass.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

g

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑪特許出願公開

⑩ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 昭62-3041

@Int_Cl.4

識別記号

庁内整理番号

磁公開 昭和62年(1987)1月9日

C 03 C 3/095 4/08 6674-4G 6674-4G

審査請求 有 発明の数 2 (全4頁)

❷発明の名称 希土類含有アルミノけい酸塩ガラスの製造法

②特 願 昭60-23979

20出 願 昭60(1985)2月9日

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1. 発明の名称

希土類含有アルミノけい酸塩ガラスの製造法 2. 特許請求の範囲

- 1) 二次シラス30~53重量%, Al₂O₃9~30重量%, Y₂O₃コンセントレート23~54重量%を原料とし、これらの混合物を加熱溶融してガラス化することを符改とする希土類含有アルミノけい酸塩ガラスの製造法。
- 2) 二次シラス30~53萬量%,Aℓ₂O₃9~30重量%,Y₂O₅コンセントレート23~54重量%の低か、更にTiO₂13重量%または及びZrO₂9重量%を超えない量添加し、これを加熱溶融してガラス化することを特徴とする希土類含有アルミノけい酸塩ガラスの製造法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

産業上の利用分野

本発明は 1550 C以下の温度で格融して製造し 祝られる希土類含有アルミノけい 酸塩ガラスの製 造法に関する。

従来技術

シリカとアルミナからなるアルミノけい酸塩ガラスは、耐熱が高く、機械的強度も良好であり、また耐食性、耐風化性の優れたガラスである。しかし、この系のガラスを得るためには非常に高温を必要とする。

一般の炭化けい素発熱体を使用する電気炉では、 1550 ℃程度の温度までが限度であるために、と の系のガラスは一般の電気炉による溶融法では製 造することができなかつた。

一般にアルカリ酸化物、アルカリ土類酸化物を含有させると、溶酸温度が低下し、1550 C 程度の温度で、一般の炭化けい素を発熱体として使用した電気炉を使用してガラスを製造することが可能となる。しかし、アルカリ酸化物、アルカリ土類酸化物を含有させると、耐熱性、機械的性質、耐化学性、耐食性及び耐風化性の諸性質を低下させる問題点がある。

本発明者らはさきに、Y2O5 を含有させると、

1550 ℃程度の一般の電気炉を使用してガラスを 製造し得られると共に、得られるガラスは機械的 に優れたものであることを明らかにした。 (米国 窯業協会誌 6 1 巻 247 ~ 249 頁 (1978年)) し かし、分離 Y 2 O 3 は 高価であるため、それだけコ スト高となる問題点があつた。

この問題点を解決するため、本発明者らはさりか、 Y_2O_3 を製造する中間 物製物であるイットリクス・ Y_2O_3 の原鉱石、例えばセノタイムより 物製したとして の原鉱石、例えばセノタイムより 物製 10 %の Y_2O_3 の原鉱石、例えばセントレートは、数 10 %の Y_2O_3 、 Y_2O_3 、

ろ、これらの成分のほかに上記二次シラスに含まれる前記表にある Fe_2O_5 , CaO , MgO , Na_2O , K_2O が全量で約5 モル以下含有する ガラスが得られること、及びこれを原料とすると、 $S1O_2$, $A\ell_2O_5$ を原料とした場合に比べて、 ガラス啓融時間が約 1/3 に短縮し得られることが分つた。これらの知見に基いて本発明を完成した。

本発明の要旨は二次シラス30~53 取動%, $A\ell_2O_3$ 9~30 重量%, Y_2O_3 コンセントレート23~54 重量%を原料とし、これらの混合物を加熱審融してガラス化することを特徴とする希土類含有アルミノけい酸塩ガラスの製造法にある。

本発明において言う Y 2 O 5 コンセントレートとは、 Y 2 O 5 の原鉱石、例えばセノタイムを硫酸分解法または アルカリ分解法によつて得られる中間精製物である。 アルカリ分解法で示すと、 セノタイムを徐々に 400 °C の溶融した苛性ソーダに加える。 反応は発熱反応で反応終了後冷却して反応物を水で抽出してリン酸ソーダ ,過剰のアルカリは除去される。 得られた希土類水酸化物を少量の塩

るため、安価となることが分つた。 (特願昭 5 7 - 180498号)

本発明者らは単にコストダウンについて研究を重ねた結果、九州に広く分散する火山灰のシラスは、その主成分がアルミノけい酸塩のガラス似のものであり、シラスの二次堆製物である二次シラスは、その化学組成がほぼ一定であることに着目し、これを利用すべく検討を加えた。二次シラスの化学組成を示すと次の通りである。

SiO,	82.59モル%	75.87重量%
A & 203	9.16	14.28
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.92	2.24
CaO	1.54	1.32
MgO	0.49	0.30
Na ₂ O	3.35	3.18
к,о	1.95	2.80

とのよりに、 SiO₂ と Al₂O₅ の成分合計は約92 モル%で、大部分がアルミノけい関塩であるので、 Y₂O₅ コンセントレート,二次シラス及び Al₂O₅ を原料としてガラスを製造することを試みたとこ

酸化쯈解し、この溶液にしゆう酸を加えて希土しゆう酸塩とし、これを 900 ℃で焼成するイントリウムコンセントレートが得られる。その分析 例を示すと次の通りである。

イットリウムコンセントレートの分析例 (%)

希土ペース		希土ペース	
Y 2 O 3	62.9%	Sm 20 5	1.4
CeO ₂	3.14	Nd 203	4.3
La ₂ O ₅	2.23	Pr20,	0.88
Eu ₂ 0 ₃	0.02	ThO ₂	<0.2
Gd ₂ O ₅	2.7	* 市 土	98.0 %
Dy ₂ O ₃	11.3	IgLoss	0.2
Er,0,	1.43	CaO	<0.2
Ho ₂ O ₃	3.8	so,	<0.5
Yb20,	5.0	P205	<0.1
	1	<u> </u>	ļ

すなわち、鉱石中の成分元素のままで分離操作を 行わないで含有しているものである。

本発明のガラス原料において、二次シラスが30

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東量%より少ないと溶触温度が高くなり、 1550 ℃ではガラス化できない。また、 5 3 重量%を超 えると希土類含有アルミノけい酸塩ガラスの特性 が発揮できなくなる。

Al₂O₅が9重量%より少ないどガラス化しなく、3 0重量%を超えると溶融温度が高くなり、1550でではガラスが得られない。

V₂O₃ コンセントレートが23重量%より少ないと希土類酸化物含有ガラスとしての特性が発揮できず、また1550℃ではガラスが得られなく、54重量%を超えると結晶化してしまいガラスが得られない。

従って、二次シラスは30~53重量%,Al₂O₅ は9~30重量%、Y₂O₅コンセントレートは23 ~54重量%の範囲の量であることが必要である。 前紀の原料のほかに、必要に応じT1O₂,13 重量%、およびまたはZrO₂9重量%を超えない 量添加してもよい。T1O₂の添加は耐化学性,耐 食性,耐風化性を高める作用をするが、13重量 %を超えると結晶化してしまいガラスが得られた

手引きによりガラス繊維化を行つたところ、数 μm ~ 数 mm の各種太さで 1 m 以上の長さのガラス繊維を容易に得ることができた。 密度は 3.258 9/cm³、ピイカース硬度は 860 kg/m で、 使いガラスである。

その化学組成は、原料割合から計算すると、SiO₂ 39.40 重量%、(以下%は重量),Al₂O₃ 20.02%, Fe₂O₃ 1.16%, CaO 0.69%, MgO 0.16%, Na₂O 1.65%, K₂O 1.45%, イットリナコンセントレート 35.47% である。

実施例 2.

二次シラス 36.08 重量% , Al₂O₃ 26.03 重量% , イットリアコンセントレート 37.89 重量%の割合で混合したものを白金るつぼに入れ、電気炉中で 1450 ℃で 1.5 時間, 続いて電気炉の温度を 1500 ℃にあげ 2 0 分間加熱器融した後、アルミニウム板上に流し出し放冷した。 明るい薄褐色の透明なガラスが得られた。 このガラスの熱影 翌率は 53.0 × 10⁻⁷ √で、密度は 3.456 9/cm³ であつた。 実施例 3.

い。 ZrO2 の該加は耐化学性,耐食性,耐風化性, 機械的性質,耐熱性を高める作用をするが 9 重量 %を超えると結晶化してしまい ガラスが得られな

以上のような原料は 1550 ℃ 以下の温度で溶解 しガラス化し、希土類含有アルミノけい酸塩ガラスが得られる。

突施例 1.

二次シラス 51.93 重量 % , AL_2O_3 12.60 重量 % , R_2O_3 12.60 重量 % 。 R_2O_3 12.60 重量 % , R_2O_3 12.60 重量 % 。 R_2O_3 12.60 电 R_2

二次シラス 40・28 重量% , AL₂O₅ 17.53 重量% , イットリアコンセントレート 42・19 重量%の調合で混合したものを白金るつぼに入れ、 電気炉中で1500 ℃で1.5 時間加熱溶融した後、アルミニウム板上に流し出し放冷した。 明るい 薄褐色の泡のない透明なガラスが得られた。 このガラスの熱酸 選率は 59・2 × 10⁻⁷ 1/℃、密度は 3・521 9/cm⁵であつた。また、このガラスも実施例 1 と同様に容易に繊維化することができた。

爽施例 4.

二次シラス 30.19 重量%, AL₂O₃ 18.26 重量%, イットリアコンセントレート 40.00 重量%, TiO₂ 11.55 重量%の割合で混合したものを白金るつぼに入れ、これを電気炉中で 1550 ℃で 1.5 時間加熱 部級した。この 辞職物をアルミニウム 板上に流し出し放冷した。

赤蛛を帯びた薬褐色の泡のない透明なガラスが 得られた。このガラスの熱酸 選率は 56×10⁻⁷ √_℃、密度は 3.612 g/cm⁵ であつた。

奥施例 5.

特開昭62-3041(4)

二次シラス 35.12 重量% , Al₂O₃ 17.06 重音% , イットリアコンセントレート 39.11 重量% , ZrO₂ 8.71 重量%の割合で混合したものを白金るつぼに入れ、これを電気炉中で 1550 ℃ で 1.5 時間加熱溶融した。この溶融物をアルミニウム板上に流し出し放冷した。明るい薄褐色の泡のない透明なガラスが得ちれた。このガラスの熱を張率は 53.0×10⁻⁷ 1/℃、密度は 3.621 8/cm³ であつた。

発明の効果

 自動車用ルーフ窓, その他各種の理化学用の繁外 級吸収容器,窓材としても有効に使用し得られる。

帮 許 出 點 人 科学技術庁無機材質研究所長

後 藤

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TITLE: Mfg. rare earth metal contg. alumino:silicate - by heat fusing mixt. contg. volcanic

ash, aluminium oxide and yttrium oxide

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: KAGAKU GIJUTSU-CHO KINZ (KAGG)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1985JP-0023979 (February 9, 1985)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

JP 62003041 A

January 9, 1987

004

JP 90010777 B

March 9, 1990

000

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO

APPL-DATE

APPL-NO

DESCRIPTOR

JP 62003041A

February 9, 1985

1985JP-0023979

INT-CL (IPC): C03C 3/09; C03C 4/08; C03C 6/00; C03C 13/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 62003041A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Rare earth metal-contg. aluminosilicate is obtd. by heat-fusing a mixt. comprising 30-53wt.% of secondary Sirasu (volcanic ash), 9-30wt.% of Al2O3 and 23-54wt.% of Y2O3 concentrate so as as to vitrify. Pref. 13wt.% TiO2 and/or 9wt.% ZrO2 are added to improve chemical resistance, corrosion resistance, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The glass fusion time is shortened.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 62003041A

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: L01 CPI-CODES: L01-A;

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